

CITY OF SANTA CLARA WATER UTILITY

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2013

The City of Santa Clara is committed to providing you, the water consumer, with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. Each year we publish our annual water quality report known as the **Consumer Confidence Report**. This is our 25th annual report on water quality. It contains the latest water quality monitoring results obtained through the end of calendar year 2012. It answers some of the most common water quality questions asked by our customers. We hope it will provide the facts and perspectives you need to make an informed evaluation of your tap water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The California Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and State regulations. Although the water you receive is tested for over 100 potential contaminants and 48 other parameters, the majority of the potential contaminants are never detected. To simplify the report, only the constituents that were detected in at least one water source appear in the water quality table. We are also required by the State to provide additional information about certain constituents that appear on the water quality table even though the water meets all applicable drinking water standards. The State allows the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the City's data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Q: What are the standards that drinking water must meet?

A: The quality of drinking water is carefully regulated by the Federal Government. In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act, requiring the United States Environmental Protection Agency to establish uniform standards for drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act was further amended in 1986 and 1996, adding even more stringent standards. In California, these standards are enforced by the California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management.

There are two types of drinking water standards. **PRIMARY STANDARDS** are designed to protect public health. These standards specify the limits, called "Maximum Contaminant Levels" (MCLs) for substances in water that may be harmful to humans or affect their health if consumed in large quantities. **SECONDARY STANDARDS** are based on aesthetic qualities of water such as color, taste and odor. These standards specify limits for substances that may affect consumer acceptance of the water. Both Primary and Secondary Standards are listed in this Report.

It is important to us that you, the water consumer, have current and factual information about your water supply. In this latest issue of our Report, we hope to further your understanding and strengthen your confidence in the quality and integrity of the water supplied to you by the City of Santa Clara. We take great pride in delivering the safest and highest quality water available.



If you have any questions about the information in this report, or if you want to participate in water quality related issues, please call the City's Water Utility at (408) 615-2000 or email at water@santaclaraca.gov. You may also attend City Council meetings at 7:00 pm on Tuesdays in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 1500 Warburton Avenue, Santa Clara.

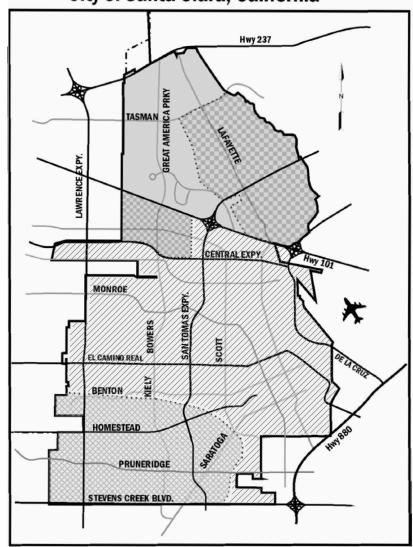
Q: Where does our water come from?

A: The City of Santa Clara has three separate sources of drinking water. Often, these sources are used interchangeably or are blended together. Together, these sources provide an average of 22 million gallons of water per day to the homes, businesses,

industries and institutions of Santa Clara. In 2012 about 29% of our water was treated surface water purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District), imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and from the San Francisco Public Utility Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy System (imported from the Sierra Nevada Mountains).

District water serves primarily the southwesterly portion of the City. SFPUC Hetch Hetchy water typically serves the area north of Highway 101. The remaining 71% is pumped from our system of 27 deep wells serving the rest of the City. Refer to the map below which shows the general areas served by the different water sources.

City of Santa Clara, California



SFPUC Hetch Hetchy

Blend of SFPUC Hetch Hetchy and well water

City of Santa Clara well water

Blend of well water and SCVWD treated surface water

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM:

The City has completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment Program and Plan (DWSAP) for the groundwater sources. The DWSAP was completed in August 2002 and submitted to the CDPH in December 2002. A copy of the DWSAP is available at the City's Water Utility offices at 1500 Warburton Avenue, Santa Clara. You may request a summary of the individual assessments by contacting the Water Utility at (408) 615-2000 or by email at water@santaclaraca.gov.

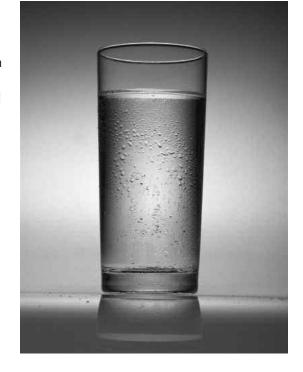
The City's groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination by leaking underground tanks containing fuel or drycleaning chemicals; old, unrecorded septic systems; storm drain dry wells located at various places around the City; many old, shallow, private wells, abandoned and not properly destroyed; and possibly some contaminants from a small landfill dump left over from the early years of the 20th century.

The City owns and operates 27 active deep wells. Only one well shows detectable contamination from regulated solvents, Well 24. (Refer to the accompanying table for details.) This well is still in operation and the solvent level is monitored frequently. While the well has been in operation the solvent levels, though detectable, have been detected significantly below the allowable limit. The contaminants are attributed to a plume from a near-by CERCLA (Superfund) site.

The City purchases water from the **Hetch Hetchy System**. The SFPUC actively protects the water resources entrusted to its care. Its annual update of Hetch Hetchy Watershed Sanitary Survey evaluates the sanitary conditions, water quality, potential contamination sources, and the results of watershed management activities with partner agencies (such as the National Park Service and US Forest Service). The SFPUC also conducts sanitary surveys every five years to detect and track sanitary concerns for the Bay Area watersheds and the approved standby water sources in Early Intake Watershed, which includes Cherry Lake and Lake Eleanor. The latest 5-year surveys were completed in 2011 for the period of 2006-2010. These surveys identified wildlife, stock, and human activities as potential contamination sources. They are available for review at the CDPH San Francisco District office, 510-620-3474.

The **District** provides treated surface water to our water system from the **Rinconada Water Treatment Plant**, one of three water treatment plants the District operates. District surface water is mainly imported from the South Bay Aqueduct, Lake Del Valle, and San Luis Reservoir which all draw water from the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta watershed. The District's local water sources include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

The District's source waters are vulnerable to potential contamination from a variety of land use practices, such as agricultural and urban runoff, recreational activities, livestock grazing, and residential and industrial development. The imported sources are also vulnerable to wastewater treatment plant discharges, seawater intrusion, and wild land fires in open space areas. In addition, local sources are also vulnerable to potential contamination from commercial stables and historic mining practices. No



contaminant associated with any of these activities has been detected in the District's treated water. The water treatment plants provide multiple barriers for physical removal and disinfection of contaminants. For additional information, visit the District website at **valleywater.org**.

Q: Is fluoride added to our water?

Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter. Fluoridation adjusts the naturally occurring fluoride in drinking water to the ideal level for protecting your teeth. Fluoridated drinking water benefits people of all ages by preventing tooth decay. In November of 2005, the SFPUC Hetch Hetchy system completed construction of a fluoridation facility in the east bay. The water purchased by the City from the SFPUC is fluoridated, while water from the District is not fluoridated. If your zip code is 95054, you are in the area receiving fluoridated water. However, this area is also served by well water that has not been fluoridated. Refer to the map on the front page of this report that shows the area supplied with water from both the Hetch Hetchy system and the City's wells. The majority of the City will continue to receive water without added fluoride. State law requires the addition of fluoride to all water systems in California serving 10,000 customers or more. Fluoridation of the remaining water sources in the City would require installation of fluoride injecting equipment at each of the City's 27 active wells and at its treated water connection from the District. The law includes a provision for state funds to finance this fluoridation equipment; however; it may be some time before the state can provide funding to move forward with a fluoridation program for the remainder of the City.

For more information about fluoridation, log on to the California Department of Public Health website: (cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx).

<u>Contaminants that occur in drinking water obtained from surface</u> <u>sources and underground sources:</u>

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial (microbiological) contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from wildlife, agriculture and/or livestock operations, sewage treatment plants and septic systems;
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, occurring naturally or resulting from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals. These are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural chemical and fertilizer applications, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791.

<u>Information and guidance for people with compromised immune systems:</u>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

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Q: Is there any lead contamination in the City's drinking water?

A: There has been no exceedences of the ACTION LEVEL for lead in the City of Santa Clara groundwater sources or supplies purchased from other agencies. It is possible for lead levels in your home to be higher than other homes in the community because of plumbing materials used in the original construction of your home. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Santa Clara is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



For more information, please contact Lisa Tulee at (408) 615-2000 or email at **Itulee@santaclaraca.gov** or 1500 Warburton Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95050.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Information about Nitrates in groundwater resources:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months old. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia in water resources:

Cryptosporidiosis is a disease of the intestinal tract brought on by a parasitic microbe (a protozoan) called Cryptosporidium. The disease is transmitted through contaminated water, food or direct contact with human or animal waste. If you are healthy with a normal immune system, the flu-like symptoms usually last about two weeks. Symptoms include diarrhea, stomach cramps, upset stomach and slight fever. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness.

The water purchased by the City from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy system has been tested for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. The source waters and treated waters are tested at least monthly and occasionally show very low levels of Cryptosporidium in the waters serving the East Bay, South Bay and San Francisco Peninsula. Giardia, another parasitic organism causing similar symptoms, is monitored with the same frequency and very low levels are occasionally detected in the same source waters.

The general public is at very low risk and there have been no reported cases of Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis attributed to the City's public water supply. This advisory applies to water received from the Hetch Hetchy system in the area of the City north of Highway 101. The CDPH issues guidance for people with serious immune system problems. Currently available guidance from the state and county health agencies recommends that people with such conditions consult with their doctor or primary health care provider about preventing Cryptosporidium and Giardia infection from all potential sources. Water consumers may choose to boil their drinking water at a rolling boil for at least one minute as an extra precaution.

For information about Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis, or copies of available guidance, contact the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health at (408) 918-3400. You may also contact the USEPA Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT DRINKING WATER QUALITY, TREATMENT AND REGULATION, CONTACT THESE HOME PAGES ON THE INTERNET:

- American Water Works Association: awwa.org
- California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management: cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DDWEM.aspx
- United States Environmental Protection Agency: water.epa.gov/drink/info/index.cfm
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Water Quality Bureau: sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=162
- Santa Clara Valley Water District: valleywater.org
- Water Education Foundation: watereducation.org
- Water Quality Information Center: nal.usda.gov/wqic

CONSUMER INFORMATION			State PHG/	analys City SC W		•	sis for er District	•	sis for HETCHY
	UNIT	MCL	Fed (MCLG)	range	average	range	average	range	average
pH	UNITS	NS	NS	7-7.5	7.2	7.4-7.7	7.6	6.7-9.7	8.5
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	PPM	NS	NS	150-260	198	61-86	72	10-111	61
Hardness	PPM	NS	NS	140-350	251	82-118	100	8-114	62
Calcium (as Ca)	PPM	NS	NS	38-91	68	16-22	20	3-28	15
Sodium	PPM	NS	NS	22-54	32	49-66	59	3-25	15.7
Magnesium	PPM	NS	NS	11-33	20	10-14	12	0.2-10.8	6.1
Potassium	PPM	NS	NS	ND-1.5	1.2	2.5-3.2	2.9	NA	NA

WATER QUALITY TABLE

TER SAMPLING 1/L TT 1/L 15 M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50 M 2			NA <3 ND	NA ND ND-0.065	NA ND	ND-0.06		naturally present in environment erosion of natural deposits
TER SAMPLING t/L TT //L 15 M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50	0 (0) 0.6 0.004	NA ND-6.6 ND	NA <3	NA ND	NA ND	ND-0.06	<0.01	naturally present in environment
t/L TT M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50	0 (0) 0.6 0.004	ND-6.6 ND	<3 ND	ND	ND			•
M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50	(0) 0.6 0.004	ND-6.6 ND	<3 ND	ND	ND			•
M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50	(0) 0.6 0.004	ND-6.6 ND	<3 ND	ND	ND			•
M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50	0.6 0.004	ND	ND			ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits
M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50	0.6 0.004	ND	ND			ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits
M 1 B 10 M 1 B 50	0.6 0.004	ND	ND			ND	ND	erosion of natural deposits
B 10 M 1 B 50	0.004			ND-0.065	ND			
B 10 M 1 B 50	0.004			ND-0.065	ND			
B 10 M 1 B 50	0.004					ND-0.09	ND	natural deposits/treatment process
M 1 B 50		110 012	0.54	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/runoff
B 50		0.08-0.19	0.12	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/oil drilling
	(100)	ND-6.1	2.18	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/plating
vi Z	1	0.09-0.16	0.13	ND	ND	ND-0.8	0.3	water additive/erosion of nat'l deposits
M 45	45	3.7-28	16.3	ND-3	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/runoff/leaching
U 5	NA	ND-0.43	0.11	0.06-0.07	0.07	0.2-0.5	{2.8}	soil runoff
<u> </u>							,,	
M 1.2	4	0.002-0.003	0.002	ND	ND	ND	ND	metal degreasing/industrial discharge
	·		<u>-</u>					
ALS, PRECURSOF	RS							
	NA	NA	NA		[44]	18-63	[46]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		NA			[17]	8-45	[36]	byproduct of drinking water disinfection
M TT	NA	NA	NA	1.67-2.34	1.96	2.3-3.7	2.7	various nat'l/manmade sources
		0-2.2%	<5%					naturally present in environment
		0-72	13.2					byproduct of drinking water disinfection
								byproduct of drinking water disinfection
								drinking water disinfectant
		90th percentile	= 0.55 ppm		Number Exc	eeded = 0		corrosion of plumbing systems
					Number Exceeded = 0			corrosion of plumbing systems
R ACCEPTANCE	CONTAMINEN	T LEVELS"						
B 200	NΔ	ND	ND	ND-65	ND	ND-90	ND	natural deposits/treatment process
ITS 15	NA NA	ND ND	ND	<2.5	<2.5	<5-7	<5	naturally occuring organic material
1.0		ND-0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	erosion of nat'l deposit/leaching
M 1	NA						. 11	or man appointmenting
	NA NA				ND	ND	ND	leaching from natural denosits
B 50	NA	ND-18	2.5	ND 1	ND 1	ND ND	ND ND	leaching from natural deposits naturally occuring organic material
B 50 IITS 3	NA NA	ND-18 ND-2		ND 1	1	ND		naturally occuring organic material
B 50 IITS 3 M 1000	NA NA NA	ND-18	2.5 ND		1 299		ND	naturally occuring organic material runoff/leaching from natural deposits
B 50 IITS 3 M 1000	NA NA	ND-18 ND-2 280-490	2.5 ND 377	ND 1 232-344	1	ND <20-195	ND 108	naturally occuring organic material
	ALS, PRECURSOR B 80 B 60 M TT N CITY OF SANT. DOS (+) 5.00% ALS, PRECURSOR B 80 B 60 M MRDL= I Residential Taps in M AL = 1. B AL = 1: R ACCEPTANCE B 200	ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA B 60 NA M TT NA N CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTI COOS (+) 5.00% (0) ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA B 60 NA M MRDL=4 MRDLG=4 I Residential Taps in 2010: M AL = 1.3 0.3 B AL = 15 0.2 R ACCEPTANCE CONTAMINEN B 200 NA	ALS, PRECURSORS B	ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA NA NA B 60 NA NA NA M TT NA NA NA N CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: OOS (+) 5.00% (0) 0-2.2% <5% ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA 0-72 13.2 B 60 NA 0-38 7.5 M MRDL=4 MRDLG=4 0.0-2.8 0.66 I Residential Taps in 2010: M AL = 1.3 0.3 90th percentile = 0.55 ppm B AL = 15 0.2 90th percentile = 3.8 ppb R ACCEPTANCE CONTAMINENT LEVELS" B 200 NA ND ND	ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA NA NA NA 10-24 B 60 NA NA NA NA 10-24 M TT NA NA NA NA 1.67-2.34 N CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: DOS (+) 5.00% (0) 0-2.2% <5% ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA 0-72 13.2 B 60 NA 0-38 7.5 M MRDL=4 MRDLG=4 0.0-2.8 0.66 I Residential Taps in 2010: M AL = 1.3 0.3 90th percentile = 0.55 ppm B AL = 15 0.2 90th percentile = 3.8 ppb R ACCEPTANCE CONTAMINENT LEVELS" B 200 NA ND ND ND ND-65	ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA NA NA 10-24 [17] B 60 NA NA NA NA 10-24 [17] M TT NA NA NA NA 1.67-2.34 1.96 N CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: DOS (+) 5.00% (0) 0-2.2% <5% ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA 0-72 13.2 B 60 NA 0-38 7.5 M MRDL=4 MRDLG=4 0.0-2.8 0.66 I Residential Taps in 2010: M AL = 1.3 0.3 90th percentile = 0.55 ppm Number Excended B AL = 15 0.2 90th percentile = 3.8 ppb Number Excended RACCEPTANCE CONTAMINENT LEVELS" B 200 NA ND ND ND ND-65 ND	ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA NA NA 10-24 [17] 8-63 B 60 NA NA NA NA 10-24 [17] 8-45 M TT NA NA NA NA 1.67-2.34 1.96 2.3-3.7 N CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: DOS (+) 5.00% (0) 0-2.2% <5% ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA 0-72 13.2 B 60 NA 0-38 7.5 M MRDL=4 MRDLG=4 0.0-2.8 0.66 I Residential Taps in 2010: M AL = 1.3 0.3 90th percentile = 0.55 ppm Number Exceeded = 0 B AL = 15 0.2 90th percentile = 3.8 ppb Number Exceeded = 0 R ACCEPTANCE CONTAMINENT LEVELS" B 200 NA ND ND ND ND-65 ND ND-90	ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA NA NA 10-24 [17] 8-45 [36] M TT NA NA NA 1.67-2.34 1.96 2.3-3.7 2.7 N CITY OF SANTA CLARA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: OOS (+) 5.00% (0) 0-2.2% <5% ALS, PRECURSORS B 80 NA 0-72 13.2 B 60 NA 0-38 7.5 M MRDL=4 MRDLG=4 0.0-2.8 0.66 I Residential Taps in 2010: M AL = 1.3 0.3 90th percentile = 0.55 ppm Number Exceeded = 0 B AL = 15 0.2 90th percentile = 3.8 ppb Number Exceeded = 0 R ACCEPTANCE CONTAMINENT LEVELS'' B 200 NA ND ND ND ND-65 ND ND-90 ND

[#]: Highest quarterly average in 2012.

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES:

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL) = The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG) = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL) = The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PPM = Parts Per Million

PPB = Parts Per Billion

P = Present

A = Absent

<DLR = less than Detection Limit for Reporting

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM = drinking water delivery

RESIDENTIAL TAPS = household faucets used for lead and copper sampling

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS = chemical by products of disinfection

SECONDARY STANDARDS = secondary MCLs are set to protect the aesthetics of drinking water

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.

uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

NA = not applicable or available

ND = not detected

NS = no standard

Copper and Lead Tap Monitoring was performed in August 2010.

BORON = the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory

VANADIUM = the babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

HARDNESS = the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

SODIUM = refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

